

below 20%, perhaps the lowest in our nation's history.

Moreover, this is a generation divided about the country's future and wary of other people. Barely half (51%) of today's 15 to 24 year olds believe that America's best years are ahead of us, while fully 39% worry that our best years may already be behind us. Asked whether they generally believe that most people can be trusted (32%) or whether most people should be approached with caution (65%), young people take the more cautious posture by more than a two to one margin.

Mr. Speaker, these young people deserve our recognition and support not only for their personal achievements, but also for their commitment to their fellow citizens and the nation. Please join me today in honoring them.

IN HONOR OF ROWLAND
SCHAEFER

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rowland Schaefer, this year's recipient of the prestigious National Community Service Award given annually by the Simon Wiesenthal Center. I cannot think of a more deserving individual for this great honor given Rowland's extensive record of community activism.

Rowland's unwavering commitment to his community is reflected in the multitude of community organizations that he is actively involved with. Rowland is a member of the Board of Governors and Chairman of the South Florida Chapter for the Weizmann Institute of Science. Through his involvement with the institute, Rowland has worked to advance the benefits of solar energy. His efforts were recently recognized by the Weizmann Institute when they named their solar research complex in his honor. In addition to his work with the Institute, Rowland is also actively involved with diabetes research. He is a long standing member of the Board of Governors of the Diabetes Research Institute.

Locally, Rowland is an extremely active member within the Jewish community. As a Board member of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Rowland has worked tirelessly to ensure that the heritage of the Jewish people is preserved for generations to come. He was awarded the special distinction of Honorary Vice-President and Humanitarian Founder of the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged for all of his efforts in support of the hospital. Additionally, Rowland is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, one of the world's foremost Jewish human rights organizations.

Rowland Schaefer's tireless devotion to his community and to the preservation of his Jewish heritage make him uniquely deserving of this award. All who know him or know of him will surely agree that Rowland Schaefer is an extraordinary figure who exhibits an intense desire to help his fellow man and contribute to the betterment of society. I wish heartfelt congratulations to Rowland, his wife, and their five children for this great honor.

LIVERMORE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay humble tribute to the students, teachers and parents of Livermore Elementary School in Colorado for their efforts to help the needy during the holidays. I commend the faculty of the school as well as all the students, parents and individuals who contributed to their special canned food drive. Their selfless dedication has provided warmth, comfort and happiness to families in Colorado. That the school produced so much from their food drive for the benefit of local families is testament to the true meaning of the spirit of Christmas and Hanukkah. Let us remember, as these good people have, that the holiday season is one of giving, one of joy, and one of hope. Let the children's example during the holidays be a beacon to us all throughout the year.

REPORT ON NORTH KOREA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, North Korea policy is undoubtedly one of this country's most pressing foreign policy challenges. With the discovery of a secret underground nuclear weapons-related facility and the launch of a three-stage Taepo Dong ballistic missile over our troops and allies in Asia, our policy towards North Korea has been called into serious question. And rightfully so.

Today, I received a copy of a study done by a working group of Asia experts under the able guidance of former Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage. The National Defense University Strategic Forum "A Comprehensive Approach to North Korea" is a timely and insightful study which will add much to the ongoing debate about the direction of our policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I commend this report to my colleagues and the foreign and defense policy community and ask that they give due consideration to the report's findings and recommendation as we work together to craft a policy which protects and advances American interests on the Korean peninsula.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the National Defense University's Strategic Forum Number 159 of March 1999 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[National Defense University, Strategic Forum, Number 159, March 1999]

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO NORTH
KOREA

(By Richard L. Armitage)¹

Since the Agreed Framework (AF) was signed by the United States and North Korea

¹ Ambassador Richard L. Armitage is President of Armitage Associates and a former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. He chaired a working group on U.S. Policy Toward North Korea whose members included: Johannes A. Binnendijk, Institute for National Strategic Studies; Peter T.R. Brookes, House Committee on Inter-

on October 21, 1994, the security situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia has changed qualitatively for the worse. The discovery last year of a suspect North Korean nuclear site and the August 31 launch of a Taepo Dong missile have combined to raise fundamental questions about Pyongyang's intentions, its commitment to the agreement, and the possibility of North-South reconciliation. These developments also raise profound questions about the sustainability of current U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula.

The Agreed Framework successfully addressed a specific security problem—North Korea's plutonium production at the Yongbyon and Taechon facilities. Under the agreement, operations were frozen at the two facilities and Pyongyang was prevented from obtaining fissile material from the fuel rods of the reactor core for five to six nuclear weapons. Had the program continued unabated, North Korea might have been able to produce enough fissile material for a substantial nuclear arsenal. Arguably, the Agreed Framework was a necessary but not sufficient response to the multiple security challenges posed by North Korea. Indeed, the development of the Taepo Dong missile poses an expanding security threat to Northeast Asia and, increasingly, to the Middle East, Europe, and even the United States itself.

CHANGING ASSUMPTIONS

Experience in dealing with Pyongyang since the Agreed Framework was signed challenges several critical assumptions on which public and Congressional support for U.S. policy has been based.

The first is the assumption made by some senior administration officials that the Agreed Framework had ended North Korea's nuclear program.

The second is that North Korea is a failed state on the verge of collapse and that a "hard landing"—collapse perhaps accompanied by aggression—should be avoided.

The third is that the Agreed Framework would induce North Korea to open up to the outside world, initiate a gradual process of North-South reconciliation, and lead to real reform and a "soft landing."

These assumptions suggested that, even if little progress was made on other political/security issues, the Agreed Framework was an effective, time-buying strategy. At a minimum, North Korea's conventional capabilities would continue to degrade (as they have). Optimally, the North would solve our problems by ultimately reconciling or uniting with the South. These assumptions are now open to question.

REALITY CHECK

The disclosure of at least one suspect site—on which construction began prior to the agreement—reinforces the possibility that Pyongyang has frozen only a portion of its nuclear program or is seeking to develop a covert nuclear weapons program. The Agreed Framework was structured to become stronger over time in constraining the

national Relations; Carl W. Ford, Ford and Associates; Kent M. Harrington, Harrington Group L.L.C.; Frank S. Jannuzi, Minority Staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Robert A. Manning, Council on Foreign Relations; RADM Michael A. McDevitt, USN (Ret.), Center for Naval Analyses; James J. Przystup, Institute for National Strategic Studies; GEN Robert W. Riscassi, USA (Ret.), L-3 Communications Corporation; and Ambassador Paul D. Wolfowitz, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University.